

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.—

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 11, 1839.

NO. XVII. OF VOL. XX.
(Whole No. 1007.)

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a notice to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue must be given at least a month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



N. MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Tables, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74

DURHAM CALVES.

THE Subscriber has 4 or 5 bull calves, with the Durham crosses for sale, if application be made soon.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, Davidson Co., Sept. 20, 1839. 41

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He offers himself that his long experience in the above business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS, and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

(For Signs, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and dispatch.)

J. W. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. 17

Tan Yard for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to dispose of the following Town property, offers for sale his

Tan Yard and Premises,

formerly owned by Thomas Mull, situated on the Eastern side of the Town, consisting of the

TAN YARD & TOOLS,



14 Acres of Land, and a



Dwelling House, with out Houses, &c.

For Sale at very low prices, a large quantity of all kinds of

Leather,

which may be had, either at the store of Messrs. Cross & Beger, or at the above Tan Yard.

PETER KERN.
Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839. 41

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION.

and is peculiarly adapted to farming. It has on it a fine Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for Gold, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very rich ore extracted from them.

The celebrated Conard Gold Mine, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.
Feb. 21, 1839. 17

MOCKSVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, on the most reasonable terms, my house and lot in Mocksville. The lot is a choice one, being situated near the Court House, and is improved in a very superior manner. Those who may wish one of the most desirable situations in one of the most beautiful and interesting villages of North Carolina would do well to examine the premises.

I will also sell my handsome cow of Morus Montecenis.

JUNIOUS L. CLEMMONS.
Mocksville, Davie Co., Sept. 30, 1839. 41

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Mercantile Advertiser.

ADVENTURE OF JERRY MARLINPIKE.

(BY HAWARD MARLINPIKE.)

The clumsy old ship Atlanta—who deserved to be as remarkable for her dull rate of sailing as her beautiful name—was for her beautiful proportions and swiftness in the race, was one afternoon poking along on her way from Havana for Cuzco and a market, with a heavy cargo of sugar and coffee on board. The wind blew hard from the southwest—and being about abreast, the yards were rounded in a little, and the sheets were flowing. The top-sails were double reefed—but there was no great sea on—and the old ship made more fuss in going five or six knots, than other vessels would in going ten or eleven. On looking over the bows, and listening to the noise she made, and seeing the tremendous white foam which she carried in her mouth, you would think she was going a dozen at least.

A sailor dislikes a dull sailing vessel. A leaky ship—a brutal commander—decayed provisions—short allowance of water—poor sails and rigging, &c. &c.—are bad enough in all conscience, but a dull sailing vessel is the worst of all. Jack can easily forgive many bad qualities in his ship, and even put up with bad usage with a tolerable grace, if the vessel, in which his fortunes are embarked, sails fast.—In his view, a clear run, like charity, covers a multitude of sins—while a dull sailing vessel, although extremely comfortable in other respects, is his utter aversion.

On the afternoon in question, the starboard watch of the Atlanta were snugly coiled away under the weather bulwarks, and ships, busily employed in knotting rope-yarns—while Mr. Hopkins, the second officer, was walking the quarter deck, and watching the weather, which looked rather greasy to windward. The captain was quietly taking an observation below in his stateroom.

The watch were grumbling about the slow progress they made, and circulating that if the wind held fair, in about sixty days longer we might arrive in the English Channel. We had already been out thirty-five days. The whole crew seemed exceedingly impatient and cross, and grumbled away in the most approved manner, excepting one little queer-looking fellow, whom they used to call Jerry Marlinpike.—He was about four feet eleven inches in height—thick set, and spry as a cat aloft. His eyes looked in half a dozen directions, apparently, at the same time—his mouth was twisted, as if he had been the victim of a paralytic shock—his face was swarthy with several scars, and his nose stood all askew—looking as if it had been knocked off, and afterwards a part of it stuck in the wrong place. Indeed his whole visage spoke as plainly as a face could speak, of horrible encounters, of combats dire, either with animate or inanimate objects.

Jerry listened for some time with a grim smile to the remarks of his shipmates—at length, after turning over his huge gut two or three times, and making some attempts to pucker up his mouth in such a sort as to convey articulate sounds to the ears of the listeners, he addressed his watchmates in a croaking bullfrog kind of voice, after something of the following fashion:

"I will tell you what it is, shipmates, the old barky goes along fast enough—she's a good comfortable craft—and we are treated as well on board of her as we deserved—that you'll all allow—and the more mouths, the more dollars you know. I expect to go to sea all my life or until my timbers become so case-hardened that I can't go aloft—and I find myself so well off, with a good ship under my foot—good provisions, and plenty of them—kind officers, and a clever set of fellows for a crew, that I shan't trouble myself about the end of the passage, until it begins to grow short water in the harness cask—or the bread-room becomes empty. It will be time enough to grumble then, about long passages, according to my reckoning."

"That's all true, Jerry," said Tom Haines, "but then you know 'tis a dreadful trial to a fellow's patience to see a stout ship crawl along so slowly with a fair wind, and plenty of it. She puts me in mind of a seal trying to dance a hornpipe, or a Galapagos turtle in chase of a gurnam. I wonder Capt Spriggs don't keep a man on the taffrail night, keeping a bright look out astern, lest some dand sailing craft should run us down. There would be more sense in that than making such a fuss about a sharp look out on the fore-castle."

"Well, Tom," rejoined Jerry, "she sails fast enough for me—I am sick of my clippers—I used to like rapid going on sea or on shore as well as any of you, but I got enough of it about five years ago (pointing to his battered face) and have never wanted to go faster than four or five knots an hour since—either on the land or the water."

"How was it Jerry? Tell us all about it!" exclaimed two or three of the watch to get a yarn on stretch, of a different kind from those they were busied in knitting."

"Why you see," said Jerry Marlinpike, "I had just returned from an eighteen months voyage to Calcutta, and being an India blade, with plenty of shiners in my pocket, I thought it but right to cut up a few shiners on shore, just to astonish the natives you see. So on the morning after I got ashore, I felt all alive for a spree, and determined to have a ride: 'That's right,' said Jim Wilder: 'Hire a hack, and I'll go with you.'"

"Avast there, shipmates," said I: "I intend to ride on horseback." At this determination, they all laughed; and asked me if I was ever on a horse in my life; I told them, no; but that was no reason why I should never mount one; that it was never too late to learn; that riding on horseback was good for one's health; that I wanted exercise and felt convinced that a good rattling gallop would do good. And away I posted down to a livery stable.

After a long confab with the stable-keeper, and depositing a hundred dollars to pay for the horse in case I killed him, or he ran away with me; the horse was brought out. He was a strapping fellow, and had a sharp and roguish eye. I believe the rascal knew that I was a green hand at such business; I did not like his looks. The owner told me how to hold the reins, and swing him, by pulling one to a starboard or port, as occasion might require—but, said he, "he is a high spirited animal, and you must look out that he does not run away with you."

"That would be a good joke," said I; "and I

could never hear the last of it for six months."—But I knew how to put a stop to that business at once." So I took and led my horse down to the wharf where my old ship was discharging; and asked the mate to lend me the small boat's grapnel, and a piece of rating stuff; which he did, for Mr. Ramsey was a clever fellow; although he used to bother us a good deal in his watch, in trimming the sails. I fastened the rope around the horse's neck, then I made a snug coil of the rest on the bow of the saddle, and on the top of all I put my anchor, ready to let go, and bring up my craft all gauding if she got too much way on. But I was always fond of going fast, and didn't believe there was much danger.

After getting every thing ready, I was helped up to the horse's back, and I never felt so queer in my life. A horse knows a thing or two; the cunning creature lifted up his head and gave me a look over the starboard shoulder, as if he would say—"I'll fix you my lad before we get back;" and I would have given fifty dollars to have been at that time standing on the Finnish horse at the end of the Montezuma's main top-sail-yard, reefing top-sails in a gale of wind. But it was too late to alter my plan, and 'neck or nothing' was then my motto; so I determined to leave ahead and save the tide, especially as I had my anchor at the bow, all ready to let go, if I found myself in among the breakers.

I'll tell you what, shipmates, this riding on horseback is a serious thing, unless you are used to it; such pitching and rolling I never met with before, nor since, not even when sending down top gallant yards in a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay.—They told me how to steer him; by hauling hard on the starboard; and on the larboard rope when I wished him to go port, and if I wished to leave to, I must bring an equal strain to bear on both the ropes, and take a strong pull.

We started off, and seemed to understand each other very well for a while. The horse did not seem inclined to go fast, and I managed to keep my perpendicular pretty well;—but the boys shouted, and the men grinned as I rode along the street and having gathered courage, I foolishly resolved to clap on more sail, and got out of town, where I might find plain sailing, and be able to crowd on every stick of canvas. Accordingly I gave my good friend a touch with my whip, and off he started with a jerk, that came near tumbling me over the starboard quarter—and just then some little powder monkeys, bad luck to them, set up a hideous yell which frightened him and away he went with Jerry on his back, kicking and sprawling and galloping at the rate of fifteen or twenty knots!

I clung to him like a Guernsey frock to the back of a sailor—and although at first rather tickled than otherwise, at the idea of sailing at such a furious rate, I soon found I could not stand it long, for my ship was mighty uneasy, and plunged as if scudding against a head sea, immediately after the shifting of the wind in a hurricane. Such a jolting and pounding as I got, has seldom fallen to the lot of a poor Jack Tar. My tarpaulin was soon left behind, and I felt as if every timber about me would soon be shaken out of place. I dropped the whip, grabbed the reins, and pulled with all my might, but it was of no use. I might as well have tried to sway up the main top sail by pulling upon the main-top gallant-stay. Indeed, the more I pulled, the faster the ugly creature went.

The town I soon left far astern; and passed by fields and pastures, and trees, and houses, and carts, and men, women, and children, who looked on with open mouths and staring eyes, as if they had never seen a horse running away with a sailor before. I liked the fun of going fast very well at first; but soon found I could not stand it long; and more than once I was within an ace of being pitched heels over head, into the jungle along side of the road—notwithstanding I had by this time dropped the bridle and clung to the horse's mane. I grew sea sick which you know shipmates, is an ugly feeling; and was in hopes that my charger would soon shorten sail, and allow a fellow a short time to breathe. But no; on he went, over bridges, hills, and valleys; nothing seemed to stop him, and at last I came to the conclusion that it would be as well to bring the ship to an anchor.

We soon came to a spot where the bottom was muddy and rocky—which I thought must prove to be a good holding ground. I took my riggers' knife from the sheath, although while so doing I had like to have gone overboard, head first. I cut the straps which fastened my ground tackling to the middle, and sung out, "Stand by the anchor." "Aye, aye sir." By hauling taut upon the larboard rein, I brought my ship up into the wind, in true sailor fashion; but with all my seamanship, I could not manage to check my ship's way. "Let go the anchor," shouted I at the top of my lungs, and overboard it went, and made such a rattling about the heels of the runaway that he bounded faster than ever.

Thanks I to myself old boy, your race will soon be run—but I soon found to my sorrow that the able had all run out; and the holding ground was good for nothing. The anchor dragged; and for a time did not check the rate of the ugly creature, any more than a hedge and towline would a ship of five hundred tons. When in the roads of Buenos Ayres, during a Pampero. I begin to think it was a gone case with poor Jerry Marlinpike, when the anchor caught behind a big rock; slewed the bow of the ship right round; and brought her up all standing! I was not prepared for coming so suddenly; and away I went like a sky rocket, about fifteen or twenty yards further; and landed among the rocks!

The shock was so violent that all my seven senses were completely knocked out of me; and when I came to, I found myself lying on a bed with my head and upper works pretty well battered and doctor hard to work to repair damages.—That was no easy matter, shipmates, you may rely upon it, for three of my ribs and my collar bone were broken, and I received a severe wound on the side of my head, which the doctor said would have killed me, if my skull had not been uncommonly thick—my face was bruised and cut, so that not even my mother would have known her darling Jerry if she had been on the spot, and my nose was completely unshipped, and my feet out on the boards side of my face!

The doctor had a tough job of it, as well as myself, and I was a long time before I was able to get on my feet. My pain was but badly out

of tune, as you see, and I have never been in a hurry since."

Gold, as most people, who have arrived at "years of understanding," have probably found out, is a mighty benefactor of its possessor, although they may not be aware that it is actually a preserver of beauty. Such, however, is the fact; for it appears that at a late meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, Baron Larrey, one of Napoleon's surgeons—and who is so honorably remembered, for his incorruptible integrity, in the will of his fallen chieftain—mentioned an experiment, made by himself, by which it was ascertained that gold could be used in preserving beauty. During the campaign in Egypt, he had observed that when the higher classes of the country were attacked by the confluent small pox, which not being modified by vaccination leaves deep marks on the skin, the leeches applied gold leaf to the surface of the body where pustules appeared. At the suggestion of Larrey, M. Legendre, a French physician, tried the experiment upon a beautiful young English girl suffering under one of the worst forms of the disease. A coating of gold leaf was applied to the face by the medium of a little gum to make it adhere. The lady recovered from her disease without marks, except on those portions of the body where the gold leaf had not been applied.

YIELD NOT TO DARK DESPAIR.

Heart thou one heart that loves thee
In this dark world of care,
Whose gentle smile approves thee—
Yield not to dark despair.

One rose, whose fragrant blossoms
Blows but for thee alone;
One fond, confiding bosom
Whose love is all thine own.

One gentle star to guide thee,
And bless thee on thy way,
That e'en when storms betide thee
Still leads thy gentle ray.

One crystal fountain springing
Within life's desert waste,
Whose waters still are bringing
Refreshment to the taste.

One tuneful voice to cheer thee
When sorrow bids thee weep;
One breast when thou art weary,
Wherein thy head to rest.

Till that fair rose is faded,
And cold that heart so warm,
Till clouds thy star have shaded,
Heed not the passing storm—

Till the kind voice that blest thee,
All mute in death doth lie,
And the fount that oft refreshed thee,
To thirst is ever dry.

Thou hast one tie to bind thee,
To this dark world of care;
Then let no sorrow blind thee—
Yield not to dark despair.

DEATH THE SUPPORT OF LIFE.

Prize Composition, by Miss Anna J. Lansing, of the Second Department of the Albany Female Academy, for which a golden medal was awarded.

"There is neither waste nor ruin in nature," for the smallest particle of matter in the vast universe around us, is composed of an infinite number of atoms which can never be destroyed, but being united with other atoms, constitute a new combination. One plant decays, scatters its seed, and another springs up, perhaps more beautiful, in the place which it occupied. Even that which we look upon with disgust and loathing "is a step in the progress of life."

"The tiniest thing that moves—we behold decaying moving through its veins, and its corruption, unconscious to itself engenders new tribes of lives.—There is not such a thing as beauty, there is not such a thing as life, that does not generate from its own corruption, a loathsome life for others."—The dust which we tread under our feet has become a beautiful rose bud, filling the air with its fragrance; or a lolly oak, imparting its shade to every thing around. It may have formed a part of a winged eagle, who hovers in regions of space, or the gigantic elephant who treads the earth with majesty. It may have tended to the formation of the human frame. How strange that the dust of the earth should give to the lip of the loveliest its richest glow! To the ear its innumerable and exquisitely ringing cavities; and to the eye its floating humors and its brilliant coloring! How strange that it should form the enclosure to the "divine spark" itself, the soul! That it should form the tombstone of the fancy, that loves to soar in unknown regions! The memory, the treasurer of the soul—the reason, that weighs and balances, that guides, determines and proves!

Changes are continually going on among all living bodies. The drop of water that to-day sparkles in the diamond, and to-morrow gives its calm quiet beauty to the pearl, soon becomes the fleecy heavy cloud, floating in the blue sky and again descending gives freshness and health to the humble night flower, or the burning blush to the cheek of the early rose. "The snow flake of winter revives when the sun beams are yellow and warm, and forms a gem for the spotless cup of the lily or is restored in the blossoms of the jessamine."

Although change and decay are stamped upon all animated nature—although the flower which buds and blossoms in the morning, in the evening lies withered and dead—although the frame of youth which glowed with health, strength and beauty, lies in the cold, dark sepulchre—yet there is one thing earthly, which mocks death and decay—the never dying soul—that which alone attests man's divine origin—alone renders him superior to the brute creation. The soul is immortal, eternal! It undergoes no change, suffers no decomposition; but when decay has done its worst upon the human frame, it rises, like a brilliant Phoenix, from the funeral pile. Free and unvexed, it embraces its divine destiny. The torch of death renews its youth.

COL. KARNES—AN AMUSING ANECDOTE.

Those who have seen this celebrated pioneer of Texas, must have remarked his peculiarly red hair and whiskers. The Colonel is a good natured, honest-hearted fellow, and brave as a lion without. He recently related to us an amusing anecdote of himself, which we here take the liberty of publishing.

Some seven or eight years since, when the fo-

dians on the frontier of Texas were less hostile than now, the Colonel was travelling through the Comanche country alone. On approaching one of the villages, he was met by a party, who surrounded and took him prisoner. He was carried in the village, and the treatment he there received was at first such as gave him some apprehensions that the Indians would kill him. He saw no possibility of escaping. But he appeared contented, and made every manifestation of friendship, by distributing the contents of his saddle-bags in presents to those around him. Among other things he gave them beads, paints, &c., which seemed to delight the natives amazingly. The Colonel witnessed this with pleasure, and he began to feel himself safe again.

But his joy was not allowed to continue long. Soon a large number of squaws came to him, singing, yelling and dancing; and, taking him by force, conveyed him to a creek, where, after divesting him of his apparel, they sowed him into the water, neck and heels. After this immersion, the squaws, old ones and young ones, splashed in after him, and gave him such a ducking, the poor Colonel thought his "time was come," and he tried to console himself with the old saying, that "he who is drowned will never be hanged," although he found it rather cold comfort, for it was in the month of December. His murderers—as he was forced to view them—would seize him by the head, and holding it under the water, would rub it, and pull at it like hungry ducks "lighting on June-bugs." He stood it manfully,—like a martyr,—and after holding his breath under water until he almost burst his boiler, with a tremendous effort, he would throw his head above the surface, and snorting like a sea-horse, blow the water far and near. This was rare sport to his tormentors, who, scarcely giving him time to breathe, would pounce upon his red head, and expose him to the same operation again.

This was repeated till the Colonel was almost used up, and the squaws themselves seemed to be fatigued. Finally our hero discovered that they had been trying to wash the red off his hair, and bring it to the natural color. The Indians had never before seen a man with red hair; his appearance therefore surprised them and after trying in vain to wash the red paint off, they completely crapped him, and each one taking a part of the curiosity, carefully wrapped it up in a rag.

They then led him into the village again, where they kept him for several weeks. Finally, making the Colonel a present of a dozen fine mules, they allowed him to slope; and he has never returned to thank them for their hospitality.—Pico-guns.

The Life Beyond the Grave.—Amongst all the many fine and beautiful figures and modes of reasoning that the universe in which we dwell has afforded, for the illustration of the bright hopes that lie within us of a life beyond the tomb, there is none more beautiful or exquisite, that I know of, than that which is derived from the change of the seasons—from the second life that bursts forth in spring in objects apparently dead; and from the shadowing forth, in the renovation of every thing around us, and that after destiny which Divine Revelation calls upon our faith to believe shall yet be ours. The trees that have faded and remained dark and gray through the long dreary lapse of winter, clothe themselves again in green in the spring sunshine, and every leaf and every hue speaks of life. The birds that were mute and again as tunefully as ever; the flowers that were trampled down and faded, burst forth once more in freshness and in beauty; the streams break forth from the icy chains that held them, and the glorious sun himself comes wandering back from his far journey, giving summer and warmth, and fertility and magnificence to every thing around.—All that we see breathes of the same hope, every thing that we see re-kindles into life.—G. P. R. James' "Charles Tyrrell."

From the Gazette de France.

THE EGYPTIAN VICTORY.

The Turkish army occupied a strong position at Nibex, Ibrahim, who had received the Pacha's permission to make an attack, wished to assault his position in front, but Soliman Bey, (Col. Selva) succeeded in restraining his ardor, and it was agreed that the enemy should be drawn by maneuvers from his entrenchments. The Egyptians made a feigned retreat, and the Seraskier, Hattis Pacha, sent out a strong division of cavalry. The first corps is made up with, composed of Bedouins, dispersed according to the order they had received, and the Seraskier, imagining that the Egyptians might be easily routed, advanced with the whole of his forces. Thus he abandoned his strong position, and two formidable redoubts constructed by Prussian officers, from which great advantage was anticipated. In order to draw the Turks still further from their entrenchments, Ibrahim and Soliman continued to retire for two hours hastening to gain a field of battle which the superior judgment of Selva had previously selected as one of the most favorable. On reaching this ground the Egyptian army suddenly faced right about, and waiting itself of the nature of the position formed into compact masses, the infantry in the centre, the cavalry and light artillery on each wing, and made vigorous charges on the Turks, who were astounded by the attack. The ranks of the latter were soon thrown into disorder. The Seraskier, however, rose up to the front, and, by his valor and the bravery of his corps around him, remedied for a time his false step. His heavy artillery, unfortunately for him, could not come up and the right guns of the Egyptians directed by European officers, and seconded by well timed charges of cavalry, threw his ranks into disorder. His wings were at the same time too extended, and the troops, excited by the ardor of pursuit, had not preserved any regular order of battle; they could make scarcely any resistance, and at this point some corps of Arabs, which Ibrahim in his retreat left, fell upon the Turkish rear, and thus completely put the Ottoman troops to rout. This disorder became so great that the Turkish soldiers threw away their arms and fled in the utmost confusion. Part of the troops endeavored to regain the abandoned camp, while others made for the most favorable points of the Euphrates. It appeared that a large portion of the fugitives succeeded in escaping, and that the success was not so great as might have been expected. But the camp, artillery, baggage, and even the muskets of the Turkish army, fell into the hands of the Egyptians. The

Seraskier, carried away in the general route, crossed the Ephraim—his horse, wounded by a ball in the shoulder, fell from the loss of blood, in the middle of the river, and would have been carried away with his rider, when a young Albion, on a small Epitro horse, seized the Seraskier by the middle and contrived to get him safe to the other bank. Three hours afterwards Ibrahim was reposing under the tent of the Seraskier."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Elizabeth City (N. C.) Phoenix boasts of "fine, soft-shelled almonds" growing in the garden of a gentleman in that town, "fine flavored, and of good size." And what is there that won't thrive in N. Carolina? The earth, we believe, has not a plant, a shrub or a tree, that may not be cultivated to perfection in N. Carolina, where universal nature seems to flourish. She combines, indeed, the staple productions of every country in the known world. The grain, lumber, iron, hemp, ship-timber and several stores of the Baltic countries, and the corn, tobacco, cotton, and rice, to which might be added the wine, oil and silk, of more Southern latitudes. We believe it is Sir R. and Grayville, one of the earliest proprietors of the territory, who prophesied that gold would be found in abundance in N. Carolina, and that it would become one of the greatest silk countries in the world. The first prediction is already fulfilled, and the fulfillment of the second is now too obvious to be any longer a question. We think there can be no doubt, that the geographical position of N. Carolina will be found more favorable to the growth of silk, than that of any other spot on this continent, and no less so than any other in the world. The hill country of North Carolina might also be made to abound with fleecy flocks to support the great staple of wool in the incalculable extent. Her valleys for the raising of neat herds, and her forests for the range of swine, are unsurpassed; and her numerous rivers and fisheries are a never failing source of wealth. Besides these we might enumerate till we were tired, the various gifts of nature to this singularly favored and most interesting member of our Republic, in the range of horticulture, botany and mineralogy, all of which enter more or less into the marketable commodities which constitute the sources of her wealth; and we might specify many others, which could be added to the catalogue, which are not indigenous, but which would find a genial soil and climate in N. Carolina, and flourish equal with her native productions. And among these is the object of our Elizabeth City friend's admiration, which has elicited this paragraph.

It is true that the traveller will often find in his passage through the lower parts of N. Carolina, ridges of poor and sandy lands, which can only afford subsistence for a sparse population; but a few miles from his road on either hand, he will surely come to some river or stream of bold depth, running through a fertile valley of arable land, or through swamps with inexhaustible forests for timber, staves, shingles and "lumber" of every kind. Indeed the very worst specimens of N. Carolina, (and bad enough they are in all conscience,) are the most familiar to strangers; for they are exhibited chiefly on the main roads leading through the State, and some of their more important lateral branches. But it is here as everywhere else: the poverty of the soil in one spot is the natural result of its contributions to fertilize some others; and for every acre of poor land or sand barren in N. Carolina, there is a corresponding island of fertility and luxuriance. —*Norfolk Herald.*

Ocean Steam Navigation.—By October 1841, there will be thirteen large and splendid steam ships running across the Atlantic ocean. Not one will be smaller than the Liverpool, and more than half of them will be larger than the Great Western. Four of the thirteen will ply between Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston, and the balance will run from Bristol, London, Liverpool, and the Clyde to New York. The British Queen and President will be followed by the United Kingdom, City of New York, the Clyde steamer, and the United States, in rapid succession. The four Halifax steamers will be ready early in 1841. There may be twenty or thirty steamers running over the Atlantic from different ports in Europe to America, but we can only speak positively of thirteen. A gentleman who arrived in the Liverpool, told us that the frame of the President was up, and she would be ready to enter the harbor by the first of next May. She is larger than the British Queen. —*London Courier.*

Audubon, whose noble work on American Ornithology does so much honor to our country, is about to undertake a work on the quadrupeds of America. In this department of zoology less has been done, than in that in which Mr. Audubon has acquired so much reputation; for his labors in ornithology had been preceded by the very meritorious researches and collections of Wilson. But in regard to our quadrupeds, nothing at all complete or satisfactory has been done. Godman's work is a very hasty and imperfect compilation.

Mr. Audubon has entered upon his new project with all the ardor of his character. He will set out in a few days for the northwestern regions of the Union; to study and observe the habits of animals in their native forests, and to make collections for his work, judging by what has already come from his hands, will prove a magnificent one. —*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Lane, who, while employed as a guard at the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. recently shot down and killed a convict named Coatsworth, has been tried and found guilty of "murder in the first degree." Sentence of death has been passed upon him, and the 13th of October appointed for his execution. —*Press.*

COLEMAN (Ga.) Sept. 5.

Alcarado, or Multi-colored Cotton, or Morus Multicolor.—Dr. D. Cooper, of Harris county, in this State, has exhibited to us a stalk of Cotton, of superior staple, which he assures us sometimes grows to the height of one foot, thickly studded with bells, from the ground to the top, presenting the appearance of a beautiful white cascade. The Dr. computes that upwards of 3000 lbs. to the acre may be raised, and that it is worth from three to five per cent more than the common Felt Gull Cotton. We are informed that large sales of the seeds have been made at fifty cents each. In some instances the seed have been sold at \$100 per bushel. This beats the Morus Multicolor.

Dr. C. is thoroughly convinced of the superiority of this cotton, and is taking great pains to disseminate it throughout the cotton growing region. —*Scot.*

TRUMSEY.

A short time before the battle of Tippecanoe, a talk was held between Gen. Harrison and Tecumseh. The General arrived first at the appointed place, which was an open spot, carpeted with green

sward, and covered only by the canopy of heaven. He was accompanied by his son, arrayed in full regiments, and presenting a gay and imposing appearance. Soon after, Tecumseh approached the spot, clothed in splendid Indian military costume, which was well calculated to display his athletic form. His manner was not that of a suppliant. His bearing was as haughty as worlds was at his disposal; and as he advanced towards the spot where Harrison awaited him, his step was firm, his form erect, with the head slightly thrown back, his features stern and rigid, and his nostrils were distended like those of the war horse, when he acents the battle from afar. Indeed his whole appearance was that of one who asks no favor, but who, goaded on by contempt and hatred, breathes nothing but defiance upon his enemies.

As Tecumseh proudly approached, Gen. Harrison rose to receive the Chief, and pointing to a bench prepared for the purpose, said, "your white father requests you to be seated."

Tecumseh cast upon the American General a look of unmitigated scorn and indignation, "you my father!" said he. "No. The Sun (pointing to that luminary in the heavens) is my father! The earth (pointing to the ground) is my mother! And (throwing himself on the ground,) I will rest on her bosom!"

The annals of Roman or Grecian history will hardly furnish a reply to equal, in grandeur and sublimity, this of the untutored Indian. —*Boston Mer. Journal.*



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, October 11, 1839.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

We see every day notices of political meetings that are held in various Counties in the State for the purpose of sending delegates to Conventions that are to meet in Raleigh and Harrisburg; the one in Raleigh to appoint a Governor for this State, and in Harrisburg to make a President. Not approving these movements, we shall not publish the proceedings of any of the meetings, unless specially requested to do so by the meetings themselves, in which case we will comply, provided the accounts are not too long.

We are pleased to see that a Democratic meeting lately held in Mecklenburg, avoided the plan of sending delegates to a Convention or Caucus, and adopted the old Republican mode of simply nominating a man and communicating with him directly, through a Committee, to ascertain whether he will become a Candidate or not, thus leaving the people free to act for themselves. This is the good old plan followed in the days of Jefferson and Madison—in the South, at least—and it is only within a few years past, that the Northern project of Conventions has been introduced among us by designing demagogues to gull the people out of their constitutional right of a free choice of men.

Four years ago, the Democratic party resorted to this Convention plan to nominate Mr. Van Buren, and then that class of politicians who now call themselves Whigs, in common with the State-Rights party, denounced it throughout the country, as a system of Caucusing, dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people. Here in Rowan we held a great meeting, and gave it a special denunciation; who would then have supposed that the Whigs would turn about, and in so short a time be guilty of the very thing that they had themselves so earnestly and vehemently condemned in others!—and yet it is so, past all doubt or dispute.

Perhaps the Whigs practice on the plan of the Italian Doctor, who was called in to visit a Scotchman having a severe fever:—the patient craved very much to eat dried herring—after some hesitation the Doctor consented, observing that he thought he would like anyhow;—but immediately on eating the herring, the Scotchman became better and soon recovered. A short time after, the same Doctor was called in to see an Irishman laboring under the same disease, recommending how well the dried herring had operated on the Scotchman, he at once administered it to the Irishman—but the dose killed the poor fellow; whereupon, the Doctor wrote down in his medical Journal:—"Men—Dried herrings are good for a Scotchman in fever, but they will kill an Irishman."—So, we suppose, some equally observant Doctor, has discovered that Caucuses are good for the Whigs, but won't do for the Democrats.

Consistency is as necessary in politics as in other things, and when we see a party practicing to-day, what they vehemently condemned yesterday, honest and straight forward men who will not wheel about in this way, at the dictation of upstart leaders, must soon lose all confidence in their integrity. These blowers of hot and cold with the same breath, will find little countenance or support from the people.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

We find in the last number of the *Journal of the American Silk Society*, a letter to the Editor and his reply, on the question of stripping the leaves from the mulcaulis trees, before they fall. He says that it is decidedly wrong to do so, as it has a tendency to greatly injure the bud by occasioning it to shoot, in order to take the place of the leaf prematurely removed, and that the right way, is to allow the leaves to remain on the tree until they wither and fall, as they will do, immediately after an effectual frost. In regard to keeping the trees through the winter, the same work contains very important advice. It says "If the trees are growing on high dry situations, (the more stony and gravelly the better,) and the trees are not wanted for any purpose until the opening of Spring, the best and most certain method of preserving them, is to leave them where they are."

We will take the liberty of extracting the article entire, next week. —All Silk growers or raisers of the mulcaulis ought to take this Journal.

THE PRESS.

The Star.—This print has been recently much improved in its typographical appearance. The Proprietor has lately announced the appointment of Hugh McQueen Esq. to the Editorial department, and his intention to make still further improvements in the size and appearance of the Star.

The Register.—The co-partnership of Joseph Gales & Son has been dissolved, and the Register is now owned and conducted by the former junior

Editor, W. B. Gales Esq., who has had the control of the paper for several years. Mr. Gales speaks of issuing the Register semi-weekly.

The *Charlotte Journal* has lately enlarged its dimensions, and improved its appearance, so as to compare with most of our State papers in size. These evidences of the increasing prosperity of the fraternity are highly gratifying.—We wish them all, the personal success which we are sure their labors deserve.

A "Convention" is proposed at the North, to regulate the price of *Morus Multicaulis* trees, buds, cuttings, &c. How would it do to lay the subject before the Whig Conventions, now being held in different parts of the Country?—They could fix the price "subject to the decision" of the great National Convention to be held at Harrisburg the coming Winter. We merely suggest for consideration.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The Elections in this State are over and the result ascertained from all except one district, the representation elect to Congress is,

H. Thomas, J. T. H. Worthington, P. F. Thomas, S. Hilleman, J. Carroll, 5 Democrats.

W. C. Johnson, D. Jenifer, 2 Whigs.

The district to be heard from is considered doubtful. There is an administration majority in the Legislature.

Last Congress, the representation was five Whigs to three Van Buren men.

THE CHARLESTON AND CINCINNATI RAIL-ROAD.

The Directors and Stockholders of this Company held a meeting at Asheville, in this State recently,—the result of which has been, that the great project about which so much has been said, is to end in nothing at last.—It was decided to stop the road at Columbia.

The following from the *Wilmington Chronicle*, is decidedly good.

"This blessed age of ours has been designated in a multiplicity of ways—such as the Age of reform—the Age of travel—the Age of steam, and various other cognomens are applied, as expressive of the spirit that has made its impress upon the day and generation. But none of these, in our view, are sufficiently comprehensive, none of these range as far and wide, as high and low as to give a character to the true spirit of the age. We have felt a philanthropic desire consequently, to have some term used, expressive in itself, and most apt as illustrative of the ruling passion of the times. We propose therefore, that it should be called the Age of people's meddling with other people's business. If this is not thought to have scope enough, let something be proposed more apposite."

✎ We publish the following extracted communication from the *Charlotte Journal*, at the request of a friend and subscriber. It has not escaped our notice that some of the Federal Whig papers in this State have made the most illiberal and unjust charges in their notices of the subject. They claim to themselves all the decency and talent of the country, and parade the rejection of the School Law by any County opposed to them, as an illustration of heathenish darkness and loco-foco ignorance. This is precisely the way of judging and condemning. If their opinions are opposed as any thing whatever, by men who choose and dare to act independently, and according to their own judgment as freemen,—they forthwith raise the cry, set the trained pick on, and hunt them down with the most bitter denunciation.

Rowan and Davidson Counties rejected the School Law, and yet it was not done on party grounds; we know many intelligent men of both parties, who voted against it because they did not like its provisions and believed it to be impracticable.

From the *Charlotte Journal*.

MR. EDITOR: In certain places the vote of Lincoln County against the School Law, has been misconstrued into hostility against Education, and some of our newspapers are laboring to convert it into political capital, pretending that the Democrats of Lincoln are ignorant, and love the bliss of being so. These slanderers borrowed their poetry for the occasion and drew on their imagination for their conclusions. This spirit has carried its dupes so far that they even quote the paragraphs of insolent scribblers in other States, ridiculing and doing dishonor to old North Carolina. "It is a dirty bird which fouls its own nest."

But, Mr. Editor, the Democrats are not quite such fools as the Federalists think they are.—Though not so learned as some folks think themselves to be, the Democrats are sensible enough to see the gross defects of a *school law*, and when they have done this, they are honest and bold enough to vote accordingly. Now they are not the best friends of Education, who would drag that cause into the vortex of party politics. It will do harm to the cause "any way it can be fixed," and though I am nothing but one of the ignorant Democrats I wish to point out in my plain fashion, a few of the many objections to the Law, which however have no application to the system itself—objection against the act of assembly, not against common schools, and good or bad they are the real ground upon which most of the Democrats of Lincoln and Mecklenburg opposed the School Law. We do not think it works at all, it will work unjustly, we think it is our duty to oppose that law however favorable we are to the cause which that law professes to serve. We are foolish enough to think that Internal Improvement was delayed and almost destroyed in North Carolina by a wrong beginning twenty years ago, and the true policy is not to hinder the cause of Common Schools in the same way. Our experience on the first subject should teach us caution if not wisdom upon the other.

The Federal papers, know perfectly well that the Law alluded to, is defective, and very defective.—That this defect is not the ordinary defect of all human schemes, but much more. Already the Counties which have adopted the school law, the attempt to put it into practice has depicted difficulties that the Democrats of Lincoln (fools as they were according to the Federal papers) forewarned, and for that very reason they would not accept it.—The fact is that the School Law is such a bungling affair, that it would cost less to make a new one than to mend it and make this one fit for use.

1. According to our notion whenever a State is to be divided for schools, the districts ought to be laid off in a manner that the children can walk to the school house. It looks ill for the State to establish schools so far off from the poor that one half and more cannot send their children

to school unless they keep a horse to carry them to it in the morning and bring them home at night! Every one knows that this is no favor to the poor man himself as it costs more to keep the horse, than it would cost to pay the tuition. But a school district six miles square, will be so large that many of the children will be obliged to walk three or three and a half miles and more than half two miles! Though we have heard the reply to this, that many of the poor will be benefitted, and that is certainly desirable, still we did not see the justice of taxing one half of the poor men whose children could not reach the school houses for the purpose of supporting a school for the rest of the district both rich and poor! It does not seem to be right to tax one half of the poor to educate the other half. It will be recollected that this Law is not confined to its operation to a Tax on property! That a poll tax, viz.—tax upon the head of every laborer in the State is also laid by this act. So the school law says. For it provides that the tax shall be levied as the other Taxes are! And no exception is made in favor of the poor man who does not live near enough to send his children to the school!

2. We also had a notion that the number of school districts laid off in the Counties should correspond with the number of children to be educated. We knew that the act establishing the School Fund provided that the Fund should belong to the counties according to the white population. This was done in 1825 because the more white population there is, the more white children there will be, and we had some enough to see that by laying off the districts according to the inhabited territory (as this school law directs) the old law 1825 would be violated. Fools as these Federalists think the Democrats to be, they saw that by the school Fund law of 1825 the *vest* which contains three-fifths of the white population was entitled to three-fifths of the literary or school fund, and that by this school law according to inhabited territory we should get only one half!

Calculating this school fund to be three millions of dollars, the school law therefore takes away a large sum from the Western Counties. No less than three hundred thousand dollars!!! The inhabited territory of the west is not three-fifths of the whole State but on the contrary very little more than half. Let the partisan presses of the State and the noisy old Federalists of Mecklenburg make a party question of this Law if it suits them. They may learn that there are blows to receive as well as blows to give, and discover that the "Farmer's boys" of the west are not to be gulled out of \$300,000 and paid off by abusing their Democratic fathers for refusing their assent to it.

3. The Democrats had another notion about this law and that was that amongst the Counties it would operate (if at all) very harshly. That where the people were poorest they would be taxed heaviest. We do not think it was so intended but they were called upon to vote upon this act not upon personal designs of its framers.—Perhaps we were wrong in this, but it strikes me so still, and if any of the Federalists will condescend to enlighten our minds on it we shall be more obliged than we are for their mere taunts upon North Carolina. Take for example Ashe County and Jones County. Ashe County has a larger territory than Jones and a larger white population, viz: Ashe has about 351,000 acres, Jones has about 195,000 acres. So that by this law there will be about three school districts in Ashe, to two in Jones. Ashe will therefore have to raise a tax sufficient to support three schools, while Jones supports but two. Ashe will have to support six to Jones four or twelve to eight, &c.

The tax is to be raised as provided by law in other taxes. By the present tax laws, Ashe whose lands are nearly twice the quantity are of the same aggregate value with the lands of Jones County. But the other wealth of Jones County as appears by the tax list is 50 per cent greater than Ashe, yet this poor County has to raise the larger sum to carry on this school law.

Take another example, Robeson County contains 605,000 acres Jones County contains 195,000 acres. The property in Jones is larger than that of Robeson, yet Robeson will have to tax her citizens *three times as high* as Jones to carry on this law. It may be ignorance in us, but the Democrats here do not believe that this is just.—It works woe in other counties. These two have been cited only to express my meaning by illustrating it. 4. Some of the Democrats here had a notion too, that this school law was particularly unjust to the people of the West. When they have taxes to pay it comes mostly out of their lands, and out of themselves. The poll tax operates injuriously upon the poorer people in many respects. In this law specially so, on the people of the west as we are likely to see. I have neither the time nor the statistics to go into a detail of its operation County by County. But you will see my idea by comparing Jones and Ashe again and Orange, with Robeson, &c. The white population of Jones is 2,300, of Ashe 6,300. Of course the white polls in Ashe are three times those of Jones. But Jones' population of slaves is 3,100, and Ashe population of slaves is 490, so of course the black polls in Ashe are only equal to one sixth of those in Jones.

It was apparent to some that the school law was to be mainly supported in the west by a tax on white laborers and in the East alone by a tax on property, and the less property there is the heavier must be the tax on the poor. Robeson has a white population for example of 6,400, Orange has a white population also of 16,000. The latter has lands more valuable and negroes more numerous, and is altogether a richer County, more people to pay it, and more to pay taxes with. But by this school law the *People of Robeson* must pay an aggregate amount to support schools under it *larger* than Orange. For the lands of Robeson cover more square miles of territory than Orange! Take the whole act and the whole result and the result is the same. This school law gives away the rich eastern Counties \$300,000 that under the Literary Fund act of 1825 and ever since were vested in the *western* Counties that were less wealthy, and more, it taxes the people of the west to make up the deficiency. The Democrats about here did not see the right of that thing and they doubt yet if the people of the other Western Counties, will approve it either, when they come to get a clear sight of it.

Wealth does not contribute to educate the poor by such a system as this. No such thing, quite entirely the "reverse." The poor have to contribute to educate themselves and to half the rich, to educate their sons and daughters too.

5. But there are other objections against this bad

get of blunders. The school law was submitted to the people at the polls! A proceeding unheard of before in N. Carolina, and which is not entirely reconcilable to our notions of a *Representative Government*!—It is ever so with men who have no real democracy in the people and make a show of consulting them without allowing to their wishes any substantial operation. Now why not consult the people before the law was passed? Why declare that if one county assented to it, the law should be in force there, no matter how a majority of the whole peo-

ple voted? The Democrats of Lincoln and the largest portion of this county chose to deny that they assented to any such principle. I have no time to attend my views full on this point. But it is the very basis of a representative democracy, that the Legislature is to pass laws, and the people assent to the laws but upon the Legislature! The law was put to them in the lump—take all or amend it at the polls! The people could not vote out any thing or insert any thing! Our fathers had not discovered this modern system of law making I am sure, for I see no trace of it in our history.

When a Constitution is put to the people, I understand it. I can see the necessity for it, and man doubts its propriety, but whoever would have this, of the People at the polls of North Carolina voting on an Act of Assembly? Is it like a constitution *unalterable*, except by another vote of the people? Then more care should have been taken to make this one practicable in its operation, just to all sections of the State. Is it to be any other law, repealable by the General Assembly then it was trifling with the people to call for their votes at all. For the latter case the law is precisely the same whether a majority voted for it or not.

Since writing the above I have seen that the school law is probably to mean one thing in one place and another thing in another. The respectable Board of Superintendents in Davis have proposed an entire change of views about their construction of the Act, and other counties have given it another. They cannot give to the school law the meaning proposed in Davis, without a disregard of the plainest words. Language cannot be plainer than this:

"The Superintendents, &c. shall proceed to divide their respective Counties in School Districts, &c. containing not more than six miles square, having regard to the number of white children in each: Provided that no greater number of school districts shall be laid off in any County, than shall be equal to one (District) for every six miles square of inhabited territory."

It is positive and plain. The "number" in a County shall be determined by the "inhabited territory," not by white population, nor by the number of children. There is no reference to the children except in respect to the boundaries of each district! The Davis Committee have stated what we think the act ought to have been but what it is. Above are the words, but any one reading it, will see the other parts of this act which necessarily include the construction of the Davis Committee, have no time to refer to at present, if you have space for it.

But the County Committee cannot be too careful of their course in this regard, for if the Superintendents lay off a larger number of districts than will be equal to one to every six miles square, enlarges: 1st the sum to be drawn from the Treasury; 2d, it increases the tax to be levied on the people. In case this shall be contrary to law (if it is), the Governor cannot give his assent to any of the school districts of that county. He has no course but to refuse the whole, when there are too many districts. 3d. The tax laid on the citizens cannot be collected, for the power of the Court extends not beyond a right to levy \$20 in every six miles square of inhabited territory. Reflect for one moment and you will see that this is the true intent of the law.

I hope my hints may induce others to stand forward who are more able to discuss the subject fully. Be that as it may, any honest man will all this some reasons besides hostility to Education for a larger portion of the Democrats of Mecklenburg and a majority of Lincoln voting against the "School Law."

A DEMOCRAT.

From the *Charleston Mercury*.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAYNE

It is with a profound sense of our utter inability to give expression to our own or the public grief that we record the death of ROSS Y. HAYNE. The anxious and painful suspense of our country since the first account of his illness at Asheville (N. C.) was terminated on Friday last by the news of his death. He died on Tuesday, the 29th inst. after a short illness, from Bilious Fever—aggravated, no doubt, by his exertions in the Rail Road Convention, which he was attending as a member and as President of the Company. Death found him at his post in the zealous and self-sacrificing discharge of his duty—as through life from early youth he was always found. Our State has lost in the meridian of his faculties, one whom all always loved and honored, and who richly repaid all the affliction and honor bestowed. Though ended alas! much too soon, and when many years of distinguished usefulness and accumulating honors were fairly anticipated for him, his public life has in truth been a long one; for his early distinction for talent and usefulness, caused him to be summoned into the public service from his first manhood, and South Carolina has never since counted to dispense with his services. As a State Legislator, as Speaker of our House of Representatives as United States Senator, and as Governor of this State, when that latter in the Union there was not a more responsible, more arduous and glorious station, he continued through all, to devote his untiring energy, a lofty intellect, and a pure heart to the public service; showing himself always equal to requirements of every station and every occasion, and reaping from each, solid and enduring reputation for himself, and honor for his country. In public as in private life, he commanded respect for whatever measure he advocated or contended, and he was emphatically one of those, whose name alone gave nerve and heart to his fellow citizens in the most difficult and darkest hour; for he continued correct judgment and prudent foresight, with an earnest and ardent enthusiasm, and when and wherever zeal and ability were needed to aid, counsel or to direct, he was ever found, and never found wanting; in the practical conduct of affairs winning a success equal to that of his efforts as an orator, in such capacity, it was the testimony of one of the first men of the Union, that numerous as were the occasions on which he had heard him speak, he had never known him to fall below the subject, or fail to meet and gratify the expectations of his friends.

His private was as pure and unadorned and his public life, and he was alike honored and beloved in both. Always manly, sincere, conscientious and generous, his friends were proud of him as a friend and his country as proud of him as a Carolinian. We feel that we do not, and believe that few can at once realize the extent of the general loss, and that our language is tame and cold compared to the sentiment of every intelligent individual in the State, and of every such individual in the Union, who knew the man whose loss we deplore. The news of his death has carried sorrow to every heart in South Carolina, and there is no good man in Carolina who does not feel that he has lost a friend, and his country a support and an ornament, and who will not grieve with us that pride in this distinguished public servant, extinguished in remembrance.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the schooner Stephen and Francis, Captain Magee, Jr. arrived yesterday from St. Augustine, we have received the "News" of the 23d ult. from which we copy the following:

Indian News.—The baggage train between Westmoreland and Fort Fanning, with an escort of seven men, was attacked by ten Indians; one white killed, 3 wounded; 2 horses, 4 mules killed, and wagon burned.

Extract from a letter dated New Orleans, Sept. 20.

"Our sugar crop will be one of the largest ever made in Louisiana. The cane is truly splendid, and many planters are preparing to commence grinding by the first of next month.

"The cotton crop continues fine—we have received over 8,000 bales of new already, and it is selling at from ten to thirteen cents, principally at twelve cents."

Governor Hill, in the Monthly Visitor, estimates the wheat crop in New Hampshire at half a million of bushels; which is more than a bushel and a half, to each man, woman, and child, in the State. It is, besides, of an excellent quality. And the remark is applicable to the wheat crop throughout New England.—*New York Whig.*

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On the rearing and breeding of cattle. Dutch butter. Milk sickness. Visit to the farm of Elias Pinney. The Jerusalem artichoke. Holkham, the seat of the Earl of Leicester. New reaping machine. Cure for the pox of cattle. Letters from an agricultural apprentice to his father. Practical treatment of bees. Fruit trees. Wool. Sweet potato plants started in hot-beds. Cedar quarries. Mode of producing fine sound peaches. Cultivation of cauliflowers. On changing the color of the hydrangea. On improving worn-out lands. The tea tree. Cultivation of mignonette. Bee—peculiar modes of management. Wintering bees. Different modes of preserving tomatoes, and preserving them for the table. Mr. Pinney's piggery, and feeding management.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 3d inst., by J. H. Coningham, Esq., Mr. ROBERT MOORE, of Davidson County, is to Miss THEODOCIA PINKSTON, of this County. In Lexington, Davidson County, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Daniel Crooks, Mr. ALEXANDER SHOAF to Miss ELIZABETH WADSWORTH, daughter of Mr. Rigdon Wadsworth.

In Iredell County, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. P. J. Sparrow, Mr. JAMES BRANTLY to Miss JANE MCNEELY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

Killed by the fall of a limb, while engaged in chopping down a tree, in Iredell County, on the 23d of Sept., Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, son of Caswell Taylor of Randolph Co., aged 24 years. Thus in an instant of time, and in the prime of life, has a young man been cut off from the journey of life; and his parents and relations left to mourn over his untimely exit.—*Com.*

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C., October 1, 1839.

Avoret Allen, Pleasant E. Burton, George Botsford, Miss Mary Brinkley, Jesse Clodfelter, Jesse Cody, Mrs. Catharine Day, H. O. Foezer, Robert Goodwin, William Grimes, Andrew Holman, Richard Hines, Matthias Idol, Christian Livingood, George Livingood, James Lowe, Reuben May, Alexander Michael, Henry Michael, Zebulon Miller, Daniel Noy, Adam Nifong, John N. Patton, Adam Saint, William Trotter, Samuel Willis, Dr. Francis Williams, John C. Weaver, Samuel Warshaw.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
October 11, 1839.

Notice.

THE Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company are notified, that an installment of Five Dollars per Share, will be payable to the undersigned on the 1st day of November next. By order of the President and Directors of the Company.

Wm. H. HORAH, Treas. &c.
October 9th, 1839.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MARRY.
Lexington, October 21, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE Rev. T. W. Mass, will preach a sermon in the Court-house, in this Town, on the evening of the 24th instant.—Services to commence at half past 7 o'clock.



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed, that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Salisbury and Asheville to Salisbury, in small, comfortable, and convenient Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next day at 10 P. M., leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next day at 10 P. M.

His Coaches are good, and drivers particularly careful and experienced.

JOEL McLEAN.
Feb. 12, 1839.

His Coaches are good, and drivers particularly careful and experienced.

Mons. Rouché.

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES, these pleasant in eating, and useful for cash, he has all kinds of Family provisions, such as—

Sugar and Coffee, Soap and Candles, Cod Fish, Herring, Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Crackers, Newark Cider, Lemon Syrup, Wine and

of the best qualities, and of the latest importations. Salisbury, June 28, 1839.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, as agent for Hettie Scott, James Scott, and Mary Scott, who intend moving to the West, offers for sale the following Tracts of Land:

One Tract containing 415 acres, the residence of the late John Scott, situated five miles from Salisbury, on the main road to Charlotte, N. C., having much cleared land and valuable Meadows, with a large and commodious dwelling house, a double barn, crabs, kitchen and other out houses—all in good repair—with the best of water.

One other Tract of 415 acres, adjoining the above, and on both sides of Crain creek, having on it a Grist Mill and 70 acres cleared; and a fine Meadow at the head of the pond.

As a public stand it is well known; as a private residence it is a desirable place.

A wagon, horse and negroes will be taken in payment. A young negro girl is wanted, for which a fair price will be given.

THE above Lands will be rented or leased, if not sold, this Fall by me.

A. W. BRANDON.
July 26, 1839.

FEMALE SCHOOL.



THE next Session of the Female School of Miss S. A. B. will commence on the 1st of October next. Five or six advanced pupils would be taken into the school, and board can be had in respectable families at moderate prices.

The undersigned can confidently recommend this school to favorable notice, believing that the qualifications of Miss B. are of a superior order, to teach the elementary as well as higher literary branches.—Her discipline and mode of instruction differs very much from that usually enforced and practised in our Southern schools; and, being of a mild and parental character, leaves the mind unobscured and free to set upon its appropriate objects. An experience now of two years enables us to place full confidence in her abilities as a teacher, the correctness of her deportment, and the efficiency of her system.

W. R. HOLT.
ROBT. POSTER.
HENRY R. DUSENBERRY.
JOHN P. MARRY.
Lexington, Davidson County, N. C., September 20, 1839.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. The TABLE will always be furnished.

With the best market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEIGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the Stone Cutting Business, and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Phillips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds.—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite Tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodation as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Phillips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
August 24, 1839.

STILL LATER THAN EVER.

C. B. & C. WHEELER.

Medicines, Tobacco, Sympies, Candles, Rice, Starch, Soap, Potatoes, Paste, Fine Letter Quills, Ink, Drawing Tools, a variety of Muscat, Champagne, and Claret Wines, French, Peach and Apple Brandy, Gin, Monongahela and Old Whiskey, Jamaica and N. E. Rum, Leaf Sugar, Vanilla, Saffron, Glass Ware, Bottles, Lemon and Ginger Syrup, Lemon Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Cakes, Pocket Books and Maps, Pipes, Iron and Composite Mortars, and Pistols, Caudle Hook, Blacking, Lee's, Dean's, Dyer's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Thompson's, Beckwith's, Peters', Moffat's, Evans', Brandreth's, Phelps' Pills, Hock's and Swaine's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough Drops, Snuff Boxes, Spices, Pepper Sauce, Rowland's Tonic Mixture, Beck Gamon Bards, Matches, Balm of Columbia for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swain's Vermifuge, and a thousand other articles just received and for sale cheap at the Apothecary sign, by

C. B. & C. W. W.
Salisbury, June 7, 1839.

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

Apply at this Office.
September 26, 1839.

Warrants for sale here.

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury on the 1st October, 1839.

R. H. Alexander, Peter Amstutz, Henry Albright, William Bates, Jacob Bowers, Mrs. Mary Brown, Henry Baker, Miss Jane C. Byers, Edward Burrage, Dr. A. Howard, Miss Ellen Baxter, Elias Barber, Alexander Boyd, Catherine Bolen, Alexander Brown, Thomas Craig, Dr. James A. Clonmoun, Clerk Rowan Sup. court, 3 John Cassin, Henry Cahen, Benj. Colfield, Buckner Crowell, E. F. Cummins, Noah Chaplin, Robert N. Craig, A. Carter, Thomas Elliot, Miss Susan Elliot, James Ellis, Mrs. Caroline Elliot, Sec'y of Fulton Lodge, John M. Foster, 2 Sidney J. Fleming, Dr. J. T. Fowler, 2 Elizabeth Graham, Fergus Graham, Dr. Samuel Green, H. S. Gorman, Loretto Gorman, Miss C. J. Harris, Hannah Hill, Katharine Holland, Amph Hill, James Hiegl, Tobias Harvey, Wm. H. Hackett, John Huntington, Charles Harris, Mrs. S. D. N. Hutchison, 3 Joseph Sewell Jones, 2 Matthew Jones, Noah Kaylor, 2 Leonard Klatts, Miss Nancy Lerrally, Henry Lewis, Jacob Linglie, James Lonsden, Thomas R. More.

H. W. CONNOR, P. M.
October 4, 1839.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mail of the United States, from the 1st day of January, 1840, to the 30th June, 1843, on the following post route (in North Carolina,) will be received at the Department until the 15th day of November next, inclusive, to be decided by the 15th day of said month.

No. 2155. From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Mount Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Veasius Furnace, Lincolnton, Wilsonton, Gardner's Ford, Piedmont, Rutherfordton, and Fairview, to Asheville, 136 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Proposals to run with stages are invited.

Leave Salisbury every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Asheville next day by 8 p. m.

Leave Asheville every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Salisbury next day by 8 p. m.

NOTES.

1. The routes, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder should be distinctly stated in the bid; the sum should be stated by the year.

2. No proposal will be considered, unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz:—

"The undersigned guaranty that, if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation, prior to the first day of March next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

"Dated, 1839."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

3. The Postmaster General is prohibited, by law, from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

4. On routes where the mails are transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final, or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

5. On post coach and stage routes, where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or carts, for a specific number of months, weeks, or days, in each year; but no dispensation of post coach or stage service will be tolerated unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.

6. The proposals should be sent to the Department, sealed, endorsed, "Proposals for mail route No. 2155," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

AMOS KENDALL.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Sept. 27, 1839.

Wanted.

1 or 200 Head of Sheep, for which fair price will be given.

Apply at the "Hoxan" Hotel.
Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING PAPER, together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. W. WHEELER.
June 7, 1839.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS.

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. M. Bouché, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING PAPER, together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. W. WHEELER.
June 7, 1839.

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C. B. & C. W. WHEELER.
June 7, 1839.

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

Apply at this Office.
September 26, 1839.

Warrants for sale here.

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE.

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

—COMPRISING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionable of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctuate on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, May 24th, 1839.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE.

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phipps, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the earliest fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS

and

Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 22, 1838.

NEW JEWELRY, &c.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches.

plain English and French, do, gold, gold chains and keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain), Tooth-Picks, Fork Chains, Spectacles and

Alms—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, either when time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

Morus Multicaulis.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nursery in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of root layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth;) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.

bringing selections of the best American and European fruit, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 50 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nursery, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all customers on application.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.
Lexington, N. C., Sept. 4, 1839.

BAGGING, ROPING, AND GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

50 lbs. Cotton Bagging, 42 to 44 inches, 30 coils Bale Rope, 30 kegs Nails, 40 bags Coffee, 15 bbls. Sugar, 1,000 lbs. Lead do, 500 lbs. Spring Steel, 53 pr. Elastic Springs, 500 lbs. Blister Steel, 144 Bottles Tonic Mixture, 20 large Covering Hides, 500 lbs. Sole Leather, 100 kegs White Lead.

by J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

Notice.

WILL be sold on the premises, on the 15th day of October next, a Tract of Land, containing 235 Acres, belonging to the Heirs at Law of Thomas H. Dost, dec'd., adjoining the lands of Wm. Heathman, and others, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond and security for the purchase money on the day of sale. By order of the Court of Equity of Rowan County.

S. SILLMAN, c. n. z.
Sept. 27, 1839.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS.

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. M. Bouché, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

Wrapping Paper, &c.

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C. B. & C. W. WHEELER.
June 7, 1839.

Wanted.

1 or 200 Head of Sheep, for which fair price will be given.

Apply at the "Hoxan" Hotel.
Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING PAPER, together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. W. WHEELER.
June 7, 1839.

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

Apply at this Office.
September 26, 1839.

Warrants for sale here.

Absconded.

FROM Lincolnton, N. C., a man by the name of R. H. REYNOLDS, who says he is an Englishman—he was employed by the undersigned as the driver of a Hack, between Union Court House and the Lincolnton Springs, S. C. He was sent on the 13th of August, with a Hack and two horses to Lincolnton, N. C., to have some alterations and repairs made on the Hack; he was detained with

EIGHTY-SIX DOLLARS,

to defray the expenses of the proposed repairs and alterations.

He reached Lincolnton, delivered the Hack, but, pretending that he wished to visit a friend, borrowed a saddle and saddle-bags, blanket and bridle, and took one of the horses which he drove in the Hack, and has not been heard from since.

The said REYNOLDS is about 5 feet 8 or 4 inches high, between 25 and 30 years of age, stout bodied, a lean complexion, with black hair and whiskers; he steps short when walking. He stated that he had been employed by Mr. Lacey of Augusta, as a trainer of horses; he has been probably a stage driver in the line between Raleigh and Charlotte. The Hack which he took is a chestnut sorrel saddle, right one out, 15 feet high, bar in the forehead, high crowned, crest-fallen, stout bodied and compact make, 21 years old.

The friends of honesty are appealed to, to aid in apprehending the villain.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

will be paid for the apprehension so that he can be prosecuted for stealing, and a

REWARD OF TWENTY DOLLARS

will be given for the delivery of the horse at this place.

WM. MURPHY.
Superintendent of the Lincolnton Springs Company.
Lincolnton Springs, S. C., September 20, 1839.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalons, and Vests, of good

Goods.

well made, and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He also keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cambrics and Vestings of the first quality, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with dispatch.—His shop will be found in Mr. Conner's large brick building.

BENJ. F. STALEY.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

TO THE COTTON PLANTERS OF

Davidson, and the adjoining Counties.

THE Subscriber has now growing 14 Stalks of the Two-Gin Cotton, which was originally brought from the Island of Cuba, if he is rightly informed.

The 14 Stalks have 191 grown Pods at this time, which will make good Cotton. The Stalks are much taller than the common Cotton. The first limb that comes out at the joint, grows out 4 or 5 inches in length, then comes the 2nd limb, and the 3rd limb, and the 4th limb, from three to five in number. The common limb, comes out at the joint with the first limb, grows three or four inches in length, and then comes the 2nd limb.

Good judges say that the stalk is much better than any other Cotton.—Furthermore, the common Agriculturalist say that it is a much finer cotton, and will command 4 or 5 cents more in a pound than the common Cotton.—This is not all, it will grow at least one third more to the acre. Several Gentlemen have seen it, and are highly pleased with it.

Any person who wishes to purchase seed, or to see the cotton, can call and examine for themselves.—But for the convenience of those who live at a distance, I will get several Gentlemen who are good judges of the Cotton, and pass upon the seed.

WM. THOMAS.
Davidson Co., Sept. 30, 1839.

The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE.

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

B. AUSTIN, Agent.
Salisbury, July 5, 1839.

Cress & Boger.

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to seasonal dealers:

Five invisible green, blue and black Cloths; Plain vestings, figured, very handsome; Black and drab Dress for Summer wear; 9 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 150 do. brown domestics; 100 do. 3-4 Picking; 3,000 lbs. Bran Cotton, S. F.; 50 lbs. blue cotton yarn; 30 lbs. Turkey Red; 15 kegs nails, assorted; 4 genuine mouse-hole Antiques; 4 Smith's Bells; 1 doz. Collins' Axes; 15 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Wearing Leads, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Macanese Furs; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 15 or 20 Hat Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sagey Coffee, Molasses, French and Champagne Brandy, &c. of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that heretofore all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

LANDS.

Tract No. 1—containing 196 acres, lying on the four mile branch.

2—containing 192 acres, lying on the water of the Flat Swamp.

3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.

4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp.

5—containing 800, lying on Lick creek.

6—containing 1,400, lying on Lick Swamp.

7—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.

8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.

9—containing 1,500, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.

10—containing 1,350, lying on Lick creek.

11—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

Negroes Wanted.

FAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply at Col. R. W. Long's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C. May 17, 1839.

SKEPTICISM.

From the Sunday School Journal.

Vain human reason, when 'tis left alone,
Is not so bold a back as the sea—
Useful or useless—ruined or secure
Only as one is guided from within;
A thing of power and motion and of grace,
But yet an atom when the tempest rises.
When all is calm, out on the open sea,
Even the homeless ship may pitch at ease,
Even the soul unguided be secure,
But in a night of storm, the vessel drives
To desperate ruin; and when winds of doubt
Break loose upon the soul that hath no God,
Without one star of guidance, or a land
To turn it unto any point of truth,
Left to poor human science it must drive
Doubtful and darkling to insane despair.

O blessed rationale of the gospel star!
O light from heaven, revealed thro' darkest gloom,
Have blessed and true eyes that drink thy beam!
But for thy blessed attraction I had sunk
Forever in the bottomless profound
Of more than chaos—abysses of depths,
And godless helplessness, akin to hell!
For I had sought to stretch my little hand
Into the awful wonders of deep night,
As by the speculations of the wise
To reach the infinite. As one who wanders
In blindest midnight storm to seek his way,
I plunged, and saw not, even when lurid flash,
Before the thunder-craze, displayed a waste
Of tumbling waters, rising on all sides,
And left me sadder, blinder, than before.

'Tis Revelation that dispels the storm,
Holds out firm lights upon the clearing sky,
Throws its broad sheet of light on the wave,
Teaches the pilot in the hour of fear
Where lies the breakers, where the channel sure.
Adapt then, I would hitherforth ever cry,
Ye transient, comfortless, and horrid glooms
That only serve to light me to my doom:
And welcome ever, holy Gynemur,
Light of eternal heaven, the Truth of God!

Reason may waste itself yet doubt at last,
But when Jehovah speaks, suspense is o'er.

J. W. A.

—The name of the star near the North Pole, by which sailors steer.

VARIETY.

Cautionous well Developed.—A party of engineers, on the Eastern rail road, who were making their surveys on the route between this town and Portsmouth, finding themselves a short time since at some distance from their quarters toward evening, called at a neighboring house to ask permission to leave their level and other instruments for the night. An old lady appeared at the door, and upon hearing the request, "La! not for the world," said she, "I'm afraid they'll go off!" "Oh, no, madam," said the engineer, "there's no danger of that." "Oh," said she, "I've heard of so many accidents by guns and rail roads, that I should really be afraid to sleep in the house with them!" and notwithstanding their protestations, the good lady persisted in her refusal, and the party were compelled to shoulder their dangerous implements, and carry them to their lodging at some miles distance, to release the old lady's apprehension of their "going off."—*Newburyport Herald.*

A Fine Little Fellow.—In the Criminal Court, at Philadelphia, the other day, a small boy was brought to the account of his extreme youth. When asked, "Do you know the nature of an oath?" "Yes," he replied. "What is it?" "That thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." "Ho! all ye witnesses, learn of this boy."

Lawyers.—The following description, from the Cleveland Herald, of the process of manufacturing lawyers in Ohio is peculiarly graphic, and, as Philom says about his last Almanac, will answer for other latitudes:

"Terms of the law, are turned out with about the same facility in Ohio, that Multicaulis limbs are in Connecticut, and in both cases, bar-wood sticks are sometimes found in the bundle. A sample of the *modus operandi* in some instances—a young man pulls his 'long nose' in a law office for two years—passes occasionally into Blackstone and Hammond's Report—petitions half a dozen justices suits—throws his feet on the bar during a few terms of the Common Pleas—is not proved guilty of conduct during his 'law readings,' cognizable by the 'act for the punishment of crimes therein specified'—goes through with a formal examination—and the third year after opening Blackstone, a law office is opened in the village of Suitville, with a brass-like sign over the door, which reads—

COKE WAGSTAFEE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

A Quiver Chap.—The Iowa Patriot relates an anecdote of the Rev. Mr. Scott, an eccentric preacher, or so that neighborhood, who was formerly a lawyer in Arkansas, to this effect. When he first hung out his shingle, he inscribed on it:

A. M. Scott, Attorney at Law,

The tallest man in Arkansas.

Shortly after, the river being very low, he proposed wading that stream, which he actually accomplished; upon which the sign was altered, and ever after read in this wise:

A. M. Scott, Attorney at Law,

The man that waded the Arkansas.

A Bon Mot.—Some thieves met a man, and after robbing him, bound him and hid him under a hedge. They presently after, met another, whom they robbed, and also bound and hid him on the other side of the hedge. The first exclaiming, "Oh! I'm undone!" the other bawled out, "if you are, I wish you'd come and undo me!"

When Overthrow was asked what was the cause of Nero's overthrow, he replied that he governed the people as he played on the harp, sometimes winding up the strings too high, at others letting them down too low; and there is nothing, says an able commentator on this passage, destroys authority so much as unequal and untimely interchange of power pressed too far and relaxed too much.

"Why is the lighted end of this cigar like the stream of the Mississippi river?" said a smoker the other day.

"Because it fast approaches to an ugly mouth," said the ready reply of a friend.

Better Late than Never.—We observe, from the New London Gazette, the following interesting announcement. "It is brought happiness to the parties as forcibly as it illustrates a proverb, the match was surely made in heaven:

Married.—On the 1st inst., Mr. John Lait, of Westchester, Pa., to Miss Julia S. Neer, aged 70 years.

The size of a Pig.—We overheard the following very lucid testimony given to a justices court not long since:

"How large a pig was it?"

"Why it was a smart little chump of a pig any how."

"Can't you describe how big it was?"

"O, yes; it was a sizeable little chump as you often see."

"Well, how large was it? Can't you compare it to something?"

"It was about as big—as a—dog; and that's all I know about it."—*Manx Express.*

Salisbury Female Academy.



The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy inform the public, that this institution will be opened on Monday, the 10th of October next. It is their intention to place this Seminary on a permanent and respectable basis; and no care will be wanting on their part, to render it, in every respect, worthy of the confidence of the friends of education, morality and religion, who seek for their daughters a place where intellectual and moral culture combined, will prepare them to occupy with usefulness and dignity, the sphere to which they may be called.

They are now making all suitable efforts to secure for Teachers, a Gentleman and Lady of high qualifications. Meanwhile, they have engaged Miss Emma J. BAKER, a young lady, in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation, they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught music in this, and other Seminaries, with entire satisfaction. As soon as the other Teachers are obtained, Miss Barker will again devote herself exclusively to the musical department.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.
Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

New Foundry.

I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a large iron foundry at my mill on the South-Yadkin river (formerly Freeman's) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the running works of cotton or woolen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrashing machines, wind mills, plumer blocks, gudgeons, gun shafts, pulleys, drums, driving wheels, and in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for turning shafts, &c.; and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed Jacob Waynesburg, formerly of Baltimore, a very skillful Mechanic, to superintend and manage my establishment. Mr. Waynesburg has worked all his life in establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a Mechanic, and Millwright. He will also make calculations for water-wheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments at the North.

Orders addressed either to Jacob Waynesburg or myself, at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHER.
Salisbury, May 31, 1839.

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is every ready to execute the most improved fashions, and is not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.

[Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.]

THE PUBLIC Are Cautioned against a Scoundrel.

Z. PETERSON, absconded from this place on the 25th ultimo, without paying his bill, or paying several sums of money borrowed. He pretends that he is a Frenchman, and was employed here as a French Teacher. He is about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 30 years of age; his face is marked slightly with the small pox, his hair is dark, there is some baldness on the top of his head, he walks very quick, carries a top of his head; when he left, he wore a blue coat with gilt buttons, his pants were of the same color. He took the Lincoln Stage in about two miles of this place, and the succeeding day took the Salisbury Stage. Information of him will be thankfully received by the Subscriber.

WM. MURRAY, Superintendent of the Limestone Spring Company.
Limestone Spring, S. C.
Sept. 27, 1839.

LEATHER, — Boots, & Shoes. THE SUBSCRIBERS.

WOULD inform the public, that they will carry on the Tanning Business, and in connection with it, the BOOT and SHOE MAKING at their Tan Yard, on the 2nd Square, East of the Court-House; where they have on hand a quantity of excellent Sole-Leather and Skirting, Harness, Bridle, and Upper Leather, Covering Leather for Coach-makers, and Horse Collars. Also a large supply of BOOTS, of first and second quality, Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES, of a superior quality.

As we have procured first rate workmen, we have no hesitation in warranting our work to be as well done as any in the State, which we will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to. Also, a first rate pair of Root Trees, and a sett of second handed Leasts for sale.

BROWN & CHAMBERS.

N. B. Hides will be taken in exchange for work done in the above business.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & ROGER, Agents.
Messrs. SPRINGER & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '39.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewell's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of **Spring and Summer Goods.** The following articles are among the latest arrivals:

1,700 lbs. of Sugar,
1,600 do. Coffee,
3 hhds. Molasses,
50 bushels Salt,
Wines, Cognac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time.

JACOB WINECOFF & CO.
May 1st, 1839.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME:

THE following details of a Scheme of a Lottery, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of \$20 per ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of awarding that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the six hundred prize holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—HURRY! HURRY! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.

155 Broadway, New York.

Observe the Number 155.

\$700,000!!! \$500,000!!!
\$25,000!!!
6 Prizes of - - \$20,000!!
2 Prizes of - - \$15,000!!
3 Prizes of - - \$10,000!!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS. The richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in This or any other Country.

Tickets only \$20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.
Sylvesters & Co., 155 Broadway, New York,
Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers!!!
100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards, in succession. This Plan of the Lottery and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—The Arcade, 280 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about \$37,000 pr. annum, and valued at \$700,000

1 Prize—City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common street. 120 ft. 6 in. on Camp street.—Rented at \$25,000—valued at 500,000

1 Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez str.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 18, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house str. 40 ft. front on Basin, and 30 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at \$1,500 valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10 in. deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at \$1,500—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 330, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 127 ft. 11 in. deep.—Rented at \$1,000—valued at 15,000

1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock—\$100 each, 25,000

1 " 200 ditto, Commercial ditto, \$100 each, 20,000

1 " 150 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders—100 each, 15,000

1 " 100 ditto, City Bank \$100 each, 10,000

1 " 100 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 10,000

1 " 100 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 10,000

1 " 50 ditto, Exchange Bank, \$100 each, 5,000

1 " 50 ditto, ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 5,000

1 " 25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, \$100 each, 2,500

1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 2,500

1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 2,500

1 " 15 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders, \$100 each, 1,500

1 " 15 ditto, ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 1,500

10 " 100 shares Louisiana State Bank, \$100 each, each Prize valued at \$200,000 of the Gas Light Bank, each Prize valued at \$100,000 of the Bank of Louisiana, each 1 share of \$100, of the New Orleans Bank, 20,000

180 " each 1 share of \$100, of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000

600 Prizes. \$1,800,000

Tickets \$30!!! No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previous to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prizes as may be drawn out. The fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, unnumbered, and without any deduction!

June 7, 1839.

NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE REPUBLICAN.

"THE REPUBLICAN" has been published in Washington, North Carolina, for six months, and will be continued as long as sufficient patronage is required to defray the expenses of its publication. It has now upwards of four hundred subscribers, and it is believed that if those friends to whom this Prospectus is sent will make a little exertion, the number may be doubled. For the support of our paper, we are compelled to rely almost entirely upon our subscription list, as the advertising patronage is almost exclusively in the hands of the Whigs; and they cherish towards our press the bitter hostility.

It is important that a Republican press should be maintained at this place. It is peculiarly important to the Republican party of this Congressional District. This town is about the centre of the District. The importance of the press may safely be inferred from the malignant and bitter persecution we have received from the Whigs for our effort to establish it. It is important to the whole Republican party of North Carolina, that this press should be sustained. There is no other Republican paper published in a district of 30 miles; and if we except the Tarboro' Press, there is none within 75 miles. There is no Republican paper published in the Newbern District. We are thankful to our friends in that District for the aid we have already received in extending our circulation, and hope they will help us still farther.

The name of our paper indicates its character. It is a warm advocate of the old Jeffersonian doctrines as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1793. It is the unswerving foe of monopoly. It wages no half-way opposition, but "war to the knife and the hilt." We will not compromise on this point: interests may be compromised, but principles never. In the contest now going on between the money power and popular liberty, it will be found as heretofore a zealous, and we hope, an efficient advocate of the rights of the people. It will advocate free trade and the rights of labor, and oppose the union of Bank and State, and not less corrupting than the union of Church and State. It supports the present Administration, and will continue to do so as long as the Government is administered on sound Republican and State Rights doctrines.

All sectarian and irreligious matter will be carefully excluded from the columns of "The Republican."

Our paper is published in the midst of constant personal danger: in fact we are almost weekly the subject of personal assault.

We hope those to whom this is sent will make some effort to procure subscribers. Our terms are Three Dollars per annum.

GEORGE HOUSTON, Sen. Editor and Proprietor.

September 20, 1839.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan county, on the 15th instant, a negro man who calls himself TOM, about 50 years of age. He says the right of his left eye is injured, and that he belongs to George Cooper, of Fairfield District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN H. HARDIE, Sh'ff.
Salisbury, June 21, 1839.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mockville, David C. N. F. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$20 for the Spindle and Spindle ready for use.

Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Thos. Foster, in the vicinity of Mockville, have recently tried the improved Spindle, and are highly pleased with it.

L. M. GILBERT.

February 7, 1839.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

The universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested considerations, that the Proprietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, constiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and menbranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would have believed, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken straight, they promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionate quantity; and persons returning to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fiercest enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation, however critical, will yield to the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacal restlessness, and very many

other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

FEVER AND AGUE—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the LIFE MEDICINES in treatment of FEVER AND AGUE.

It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor states himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more to relieve suffering humanity, than all other remedies and medicinal preparations combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners," when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that Fever and Ague is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the Life Medicines not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but, if prevented in effect a permanent cure; so that if a patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be ward off. To escape one would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the stimulus permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all who have used them and their application to the use in the Fever and Ague, and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they do no pains in communicating their experience, and so accumulating this highly interesting information, now the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it sufficient to afford him means, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at seeing his fellow-men suffering from the effects of the community by an affliction in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

For further particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED. Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and warm and humid climates, frequently render it a chronic mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the person, and by the extreme debility which it induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Malarious miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its capability of a renewal from very slight causes, and as from the repetition of the original exciting cause, in this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers, it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to refuse the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be powerful and radical cures of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the Life Medicines are the only medicines that will thoroughly effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and pressing portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outpost of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the sister States, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last, to seek some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the Fever and Ague. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word, made to this ear, is broken to the hope.

To those individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the Life Medicines, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

Fever and Ague is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combated at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease, Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the morbid. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.